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## Viet Cong Guerillas Imported by Fidel

Viet Cong guerilla cadres, status of both movements was move against the communist from Viet Nam, are/in Cuba helping to train Latin Americans to carry revolutions to their own countries, says the Citizens Committée for a Free Cuba, despite Fidel Castro's assertion that he'd quit trying to export communist révolutions to Latin America If the U.S. will accommodate, itself to his re-

'Among the evidence of Cuba's role in international subversion are two slogans evident in the just held 26th of July celebra-tions. They are: "Imperialist Hands Off of South Viet Nam." and "Long Live the Heroic Fight" of the Venezuelan People." Slogans adopted each 26th of July spell out communist Cuba's goal for the ensuing year, says the Citizens Committee.

It reports that Havana's Radio Progreso said on July 10: "Delegations of the National Liberation Fronts (FLN) of Venezuela and South Viet Nam, located in Cuba, approved a joint declaration in which the analyzed . . , and it was conconcluded that the patriots would continue advancing militarily as well as politically.'"

## NOW VIET NAM

Cuba has been supporting international communism in such widely separated areas as Zanzibar, Algeria, Latin America, and now Viet Nam≠

The Citizens Committee reports: \

"For at least six months, a group of North Vietnamese has headquartered in Havana. Among their counterparts are communist ex-patriates from Latin American nations. Regardless of the country or area, each of the "delegations" bears the identical prefix of FLN, "National Liberation Front," or equivalent designations, such as FAR, "Rebel Armed Forces."

America over Havana's powerful radio stations, former com-munist Foreign Minister of Guatemala, Manuel Galich, spoke of the guerilla fight in Quaternala, and mentioned Viet

"Three columns have merged into a single movement under the title of the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) led by Marco Antonio . . . our guerillas are operating," he said. "Guerilla warfare is spreading gradually. . . . ."

"Interest in Cuba for the communist Vietnamese has increased notably in recent Viet Cong guerilla months. "heroes" are brought to Cuba and feted. The latest contingent, headed by what Radio Havana described as "the legendary, hero of the mountains of Viet: Nam, comrade Ngo of the Popular Army of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam," landed in Havana July 9. His arrival statement threatened the United States with extinction should it "

sanctuary of North Viet Nam.

"The arrival of the Ngo delegation was preceded, however, by 18 previous groups, including Viet Cong guerillas from South Viet Nam. Some of them boasted of besting the "Yankee imperialists" in battle actions.

. "Underground sources in Cuba report that Viet Cong guerilla! fighters have been added to other foreign military instructors; who man Cuba's 10 guerilla? training camps.

"Viewed by these sources essentially as an expansion of Red Chinese military and political influence, and interest, in the Western Hemisphere, it is pointed out that Red Chinese have been active for some time in those training camps.

On June 25, Radio Progreso announced: ". . . the 75 "Broadcasting to" Latin North American students, who are visiting Cuba in defiance of the threats and restrictions of the Yankee Department of State will meet tomorrow. June 26, with the permanent mission of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam, and Saturday, June 27, will meet with the members of the National Liberation Front of Venezuela.' "

> On June 29, the radio reported that the students "conversed extensively" with the Vietnamese, and had "seen documentary movies of the fighting of the South Vietnamese guerillas." According to another radio report, the U.S. students were shown movies of U. S. Army helicopters knocked out of the air by the Viet Cong.